

General Information

Country of Incorporation and domicile

South Africa

Nature of business and principal activities

Market research activities

Directors

IF Oliver V Shiva NY Shah

Registered office

Southdown Office Park

Building B

Centurion, Gauteng South Africa

0157

Postal address

Postnet Suite 100 Private Bag X 32

Highveld Park

0169

Bankers

Nedbank

Auditors

GNR Auditors

Chartered Accountants (SA)

Registered Auditors

Company registration number

2009/019696/07

Tax reference number

9042346222

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The reports and statements set out below comprise the financial statements presented to the shareholder:

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(Registration number: 2009/019696/07)
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required by the Companies Act of South Africa 71 of 2008, to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the board of directors sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the company is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the company. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The directors are of the opinion that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The directors have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 December 2022 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditors and their report is presented on page 4.

The financial statements set out on pages 7 to 16, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 21 March 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

Approval of financial statements

V Shiva

IF Oliver

Monday, 21 March 2022



Chartered Accountants (SA) Registered Auditors

1 018 293 2726

1 018 462 8039 (Klerksdorp)

018 293 2753

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E-mail: admin@gnrauditors.co.za E-mail: klerksdorp@gnrauditors.co.za Peter Mokaba Avenue 86 Potchefstroom 2531

20395 Noordbrug

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Script Management Services (Pty) Ltd

We have audited the financial statements of Script Management Services (Pty) Ltd (the company) set out on pages 7 to 15, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Script Management Services (Pty) Ltd as at 31 December 2021, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the international Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-about Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa 71 of 2008.

We conducted our audit in accordance with international Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Residence of Control of the Control of the

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Script Management Services (Pty) Ltd financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021", which includes the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Aut of South Africa 71 of 2008 and the supplementary information as set out on page 16, which we obtained prior to the date of this report. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion ther

In commercion with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially incornsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work information, obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair preventation of the financial statements in accordance with the international Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-aixed Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa 71 of 2008, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misastatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no resilietic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or arror, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with international Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from feault or energy and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of

As part of an audit in accordance with international Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedure responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of informal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the direumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

Independent Auditor's Report

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ebility to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conditions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to caste to conflute as a going concern.

 Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Chartered Accountants (SA)
Registered Auditors

21 March 2022 Potchefstroom

(Registration number: 2009/019696/07)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the financial statements of Script Management Services (Pty) Ltd for the year ended 31 December 2021,

Nature of business

Script Management Services (Pty) Ltd was incorporated in South Africa with interests in the marketing research activities. The company operates in South Africa.

There have been no material changes to the nature of the company's business from the prior year.

Review of financial results and activities

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa 71 of 2008. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

Share capital

There have been no changes to the authorised or issued share capital during the year under review.

Directors

The directors in office at the date of this report are as follows:

Directors

IF Oliver

V Shiva

NY Shah

Events after the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

Going concern

The directors believe that the company has adequete financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have satisfied themselves that the company is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the company. The directors are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company

7. Auditors

GNR Auditors continued in office in accordance with Section 90 of the Companies Act 71 of 2008.

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Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2021

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2021	2020
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	· · · ·	
Intangible assets	3	-	
	-	•	10
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	4	3,212,077	621,923
Current tax receivable	_	7,783	
Cash and cash equivalents	5	59,075	71,950
		3,278,935	693,873
Total Assets	-	3,278,935	693,873
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	6	300,000	300,000
Retained income	Van	357,327	331,072
		657,327	631,072
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Other current liabilities	7	26	25
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	2,621,582	62,733
Current tax payable		-	43
	2717	2,621,582	62,776
Total Liabilities	· ·	2,621,608	62,801



Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2021	2020
Sale of services	g	68 554,496	57 029 889
Cost of services	10	(68.502,862)	(56.981 489)
Gross profit Other income Operating expenses		51,634 62,729 (66,740)	48,400 - (34,000)
Operating profit Finance costs		47,623 (11,152)	14,400 (10,676)
Profit before taxation Taxation	11	36,471 (10.216)	3,724 (1,218)
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income		26,255	2,506
otal comprehensive income for the year		26,255	2,506



Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in Rand	Share capital	Share premium	Total share capital	Retained income	Total equity
Balance at 31 December 2019	1	299,999	300,000	328,566	628,566
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income	÷	**		2,506	2,506
Total comprehensive income for the year	•	•	5	2,506	2,506
Balance at 31 December 2020	1	299,999	300,000	331,072	631,072
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income	-	-	***	26,255	26,255
Total comprehensive income for the year	•	•	-	26,255	26,255
Balance at 31 December 2021	1	299,999	300,000	357,327	657,327



Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers Cash paid to suppliers and employees		65,971,542 (65,955,223)	56,457,505 (57,517,960)
Cash generated from (used in) operations Finance costs	13	16,319 (11,152)	(1,060,455) (10,676)
Tax paid	14	(18,042)	(2,146)
Net cash from operating activities		(12,875)	(1,073,277)
Total cash movement for the year Cash at the beginning of the year		(12,875) 71,950	(1,073,277) 1,145,227
Total cash at end of the year	5	59,075	71,950



(Registration number 2009/019696/07)
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

Accounting Policies

1. Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and the Companies Act of South Africa 71 of 2008. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in South African Rands.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets which the company holds for its own use or for rental to others and which are expected to be used for more than one period.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

Cost includes costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Property, plant and equipment is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, except for land which is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation of an asset commences when the asset is available for use as intended by management. Depreciation is charged to write off the asset's carrying amount over its estimated useful life to its estimated residual value, using a method that best reflects the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the company.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
IT equipment	Straight line	3 years

When indicators are present that the useful lives and residual values of items of property, plant and equipment have changed since the most recent annual reporting date, they are reassessed. Any changes are accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

Impairment tests are performed on property, plant and equipment when there is an indicator that they may be impaired. When the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is assessed to be higher than the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss to bring the carrying amount in line with the recoverable amount.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its continued use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item, is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised.

1.2 Intangible assets

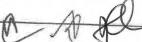
Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost and subsequently at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Research and development costs are recognised as an expense in the period incurred.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight-line basis

In cases where management is unable to make a reliable estimate of the useful life of an intangible asset, its best estimate is applied, limited to 10 years.

The residual value, amortisation period and amortisation method for intangible assets are reassessed when there is an indication that there is a change from the previous estimate.



(Registration number 2009/019696/07)
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

Accounting Policies

1.3 Financial instruments

Financial instruments at amortised cost

These include loans, trade receivables and trade payables. Those debt instruments which meet the criteria in section 11.8(b) of the IFRS for SMEs standard, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At each reporting date, the carrying amounts of assets held in this category are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. If there is objective evidence, the recoverable amount is estimated and compared with the carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.4 Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities

Current tax for current and prior periods is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as an asset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised.

Deferred tax asset is recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

1.5 Impairment of assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that property, plant and equipment or intangible assets or goodwill may be impaired.

If there is any such indication, the recoverable amount of any affected asset (or group of related assets) is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or group of related assets) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or group of assets) in prior years. A reversal of impairment is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.6 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods to the buyer or has rendered services under an agreement provided the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding VAT and discounts.

Interest is recognised in profit or loss, using the effective interest rate method.

1.7 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand			and the second second second second second	2021	2020
2. Property, plant and equi	pment				
		2021	•	2020	
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated Carrying value depreciation	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
IT equipment	25,600	(25,600) -	25,600	(25,600)	
3. Intangible assets					
		2021		2020	
	Cost	Accumulated Carrying value amortisation	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value
Other commercial rights	230,000	(230,000) -	230,000	(230,000)	***************************************
4. Trade and other receival	bles				
Trade receivables Advance payment to vendor				3,176,631 35,446	621,923
				3,212,077	621,923
5. Cash and cash equivale	nts				
Cash and cash equivalents con	nsist of:				
Bank balances				59,075	71,950
6. Share capital					
Issued Ordinary				1	1
Share premium				299,999	299,999
				300,000	300,000
7. Other current liabilities					
VAT payable				26	25
8. Trade and other payable	es				
Trade payables Accrued expenses				2,591,582 30,000	62,733
				2,621,582	62,733
9. Sale of services					
Sale of services				68,554,496	57,029,889
		,		201	-
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Notes	to	the	Financial	Statements
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Figures in Rand	2021	2020
10. Cost of services		
Cost of services	68,502,862	56,981,489
11. Taxation		
Major components of the tax expense		
Current taxation South African normal tax - year South African normal tax - prior period (over) under provision	10,217	1,043 175
	10,216	1,218
12. Auditor's remuneration		
Audit Fees Consulting	60,240 6,500	28,000 6,000
	66,740	34,000
3. Cash generated from (used in) operations		
Profit before taxation Adjustments for:	36,471	3,724
Finance costs Changes in working capital:	11,152	10,676
Frade and other receivables Frade and other payables Other current liabilities	(2,590,154) 2,558,850	(621,923) (27,686) (425,246)
	16,319	(1,060,455)
4. Tax paid		
dalance at beginning of the year current tax for the year recognised in loss dalance at end of the year	(43) (10,216) (7,783)	(971) (1,218) 43
	(18,042)	(2,146)

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2021 2020

15. Related parties

Relationships Holding company

Zydus Healthcare SA (Pty) Ltd

Related party balances and transactions with entitles with control, joint control or significant influence over the company

Related party balances

Amounts included in accounts receivable (accounts payable) regarding related

Zydus Healthcare SA (Pty) Ltd

3,176,631

572,384

Related party transactions

Data fees to (received from) related parties Zydus Healthcare SA (Pty) Ltd

(68,502,856) (56,981,489)

Administration fees paid to (received from) related parties.

Zydus Healthcare SA (Pty) Ltd

(51,640)

(48,400)

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2021	2020
Revenue			
Sale of services		68.554,496	57.029,889
Cost of services	10	(68,502,862)	(66,981,489)
Gross profit		51,634	48,400
Other income Other income		62,729	-
Operating expenses Auditors remuneration and consulting fees	12	(66,740)	(34,000)
Operating profit Finance costs		47,623 (11,152)	14,400 (10,676)
Profit before taxation		36,471	3,724
Taxation	11	(10,216)	(1,218)
Profit for the year		26,255	2,506